

MD/JAG/IS/JC/76
AMBI/GCIN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AT MACASSAR CAMP, CELEBES,A F F I D A V I T

I, Leut. Comdr. GEORGE TYNDALE COOPER, Royal Navy, with home address at Pine-Tree Hill, Camberley, Surrey, make oath and say as follows:

1. I was captured in March 1942 after the sinking of H.M.S. EXETER in the Java Sea action. I was sent, in company with the survivors of H.M.S. EXETER to MACASSAR on the Island of CELEBES. We were all put into a modern Dutch military barracks about 2 miles south of the town. The Japanese authorities had appointed Lt. Col. L. CORTELLS: K.N.I.L. as Camp Commander. He was not in fact the Senior Dutch Officer in the Camp; the Senior Dutch Officer was Col. M. VOOREN, K.N.I.L. The Dutch numbered about 1800, Americans 167 and the British 945.] The British including those drafted to Japan were composed as follows:

<u>UNIT:</u>	<u>OFFICERS:</u>	<u>RATINGS:</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>
H.M.S. EXETER	47	665	712
H.M.S. ENCOUNTER	8	159	167
H.M.S. STRONGHOLD	1	47	48
H.M.S. ANKING	-	2	2
R.F.A. FRANCOL	5	3	8
D.S. DE RUYTER	1	-	1
D.S. JAVA	1	1	2
2/4th A.I.F. (ex Timor)	..	5	5
	63	882	945

One Australian Air Force Officer joined the British Group a few weeks later.

3. [The conditions prevailing when I assumed command were poor. For a month we had lived on a daily food issue composed solely of one bun, and an envelope of cooked rice with a little green watercress and sometimes a little dried evil-smelling fish. Everyone had recently had the unpleasant experience of being sunk and had to endure the ignominy of capture. Many had been weakened by a long period in the water. As regards EXETER's personnel had completed a year's war service, 8 months of which had been spent almost continuously in the Tropics. I mention this point here as it played an important part in future events. The only clothes we had were those we were wearing on being sunk and we were devoid of any other possessions. Men were crowded into barracks, four sometimes five to a cubicle 8 feet by 6 with no bedding and no food utensils. Mosquitoes were very bad and bites incurred at night soon went septic.]

4. The guard for the Camp was provided from a platoon of the Japanese Naval Landing Force organisation, under an Ex-Warrant Officer NAGATOMO Shoi. The whole of the Celebes area was under Japanese Naval Administration with a Rear Admiral in Charge, KORI Shosho. The Chief of Staff(?) or Staff Officer who administered the prisoner of War Camp appeared to be OTA Tai (Lieutenant) an Officer who spoke English and Dutch and had previously been Naval Attaché in Java. He was a Regular Naval Officer, rather fat, very smart and dapper. He was also extremely capable and intelligent. He would be 37 years old now, and was about 5'8" in height. He had been Staff Officer to the Admiral Commanding the cruiser squadron of which the 'Asigara' was the Flag-ship. This man used to inspect the camp quite often. I had about three interviews and one interrogation with this officer from I tried to get our lot eased, with no success. When questioned on the Geneva Convention his reply was brusque and emphatic: "Don't talk to me of International Law. There is no such thing." The Japanese attitude was consistent; namely, that officers and ratings must be considered lower than the lowest coolie. Actually they went further and treated prisoners as criminals. OTA once told me that all with technical ability would be employed technically, the remainder as labourers, regardless of rank. OTA left for Japan on the 15th November 1942. He had already been relieved of his duties at MACASSAR in September 1942 by Lieut. Comdr. KUROKI. I saw KUROKI the day he took over from OTA. He stayed on a Chief of Staff to Admiral KORI for one year but we never

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him in the camp until he came back again in August 1943 to say goodbye. The Camp Commandant was almost unapproachable. Any adverse criticisms of the Camp reacted on the guards who took care to revenge themselves on the camp as a whole. The Japanese undoubtedly went out of their way to humiliate the European and were completely lacking in any form of sentiment regarding the sanctity of life or the welfare of the prisoners. The first Camp Commandant that we had was the equivalent of a British Warrant-Officer. He was NAGATOMO, he was Camp Commandant from April 1942 until May 1943. His character was quite negative and he never made any attempt to improve our conditions nor did he appear to care how we lived or what punishment was meted out to us so long as he himself was not bothered. He picked YOSHIDA, who really commanded the camp. NAGATOMO lived in the house next door to the camp, he knew therefore, very well what was going on, exactly how YOSHIDA was running the camp. Sometimes he used to wander around on a bicycle, when he could see the conditions in which we were living, with his own eyes. He was a lightly built man; lean and tough; not very well educated, and could speak no English or Malay. He wore cropped hair, and was a typical Japanese ranker officer. His age was something over 40, and he was about 5' 5" in height.

5. In May 1943 NAGATOMO was relieved by KIDAMA. This man KIDAMA is undoubtedly the same person as Lieut. Comdr. CHUBB mentions in paragraph 10, sub-paragraph 1 of his affidavit dated 25 January 1946. KIDAMA definitely took over in May 1943 and not in October as Lieut. Comdr. CHUBB states in his affidavit. KIDAMA had previously been in charge of the Military Police and had been both Comdr. of the Military Police and Camp Comdr. until October 1943. I agree with Lieut. Comdr. CHUBB's description of this man except that I can not remember spectacles. He was a thoroughly unpleasant character and let YOSHIDA get away with all his beatings and cruelty.

6. [The man who exercised the greatest influence in our camp life, for evil was 1st Class Seaman YOSHIDA.] The Japanese internal organisation is such that certain Petty Officers are appointed entirely for Administrative duties, (Clerical and Victualling etc.) One man, usually a Petty Officer, but in this case only a 1st Class Seaman (Equivalent to an A/B) is appointed as disciplinary P/O. He is responsible for all internal discipline and labour; in fact he combines the duties of Master-at-Arms and Chief Bosun's Mate. His power is limitless and over-rules superiors in administrative posts. YOSHIDA assumed this duty in April, 1942. He was promoted to 3rd Class P/O in May 1943, and subsequently at yearly intervals to the higher classes. Aged about 32, medium height, fit, strongly built, with flashing gold teeth, he was a man of untiring energy, excellent power of command and outstanding efficiency. Super-imposed on these excellent qualities were an uncontrollable temper and all the bad characteristics that can be imagined. He became to us the embodiment of everything that was evil and everything that we had been fighting against in the war - sadistic brutality, cruelty, dishonesty, untruthfulness, rogery and tyranny. It was not long before everything connected with the Camp revolved around this fiend and that despotic rule lasted right up to the end. Personally I believe he was an agent of the KEMPEI or Secret Military Police. His reputation for bestiality was wide-spread in the Celebes and he was universally feared. Officers from H.Q. appeared to have no control over him and he could do what he liked. From the Japanese point of view he was a great economic asset as he alone ran the Camp and H.Q. were never troubled by cases of indiscipline and embarrassing requests. He ran the Camp on a policy of fear with collective reprisals on the innocent and sick, he created in the Camp a nervous tension, the nature of which can not exactly be described, with displays of terrifying anger and sadistic beatings and assault to all and sundry whether innocent or guilty without any form of investigation or opportunity for the victims to state their defence. Efforts by Officers to mediate often resulted in increased fury and additional victims, including the mediators. At times he would vent his wrath on the officers acting as interpreters, our only means of intercommunication, and thus by frightfulness tactics reduced their efficiency. To men always hungry, in most cases suffering from some form of sickness or ailment, ill-clothed and herded in quarters like animals, the addition of this nervous tension to the drabness and monotony of prison life, already devoid of all amenities of life to which the British are accustomed, had very exhausting effects upon the mental health. A lowering of mental health lowered physical health and so on in a vicious circle. The general deterioration of health in 1944 and

1945 was undoubtedly assisted by the mental strain of living under the control of this terrible person.

7. The Japanese method of maintaining discipline is by assault on the face with fists and the infliction of corporal punishment. This was usually done by a baseball bat, but also included such things as pick axe handles, spades, bamboos or any other weapon which was handy. Later on special clubs were made. Punishment was usually inflicted on the backside, but in bad beatings any part of the body was liable to be struck. Punishment was often accompanied by Ju-Jitsu throwing and long periods in the 'stoop-fall' position, before and/or after the beating. The number of strokes varied between 5 and 50 and depended on the state of the rage of the Guard, the crime, and whether the victim was one of YOSHIDA's likes or dislikes. Beatings were often done in the mass and in full view of the Camp. In a bad beating victims would be knocked down and kicked and forced to do "press-ups" after the injury had been inflicted. War-drums were often broken and other bodily harm inflicted. Men down town working were often beaten up by the guards on the spot and reported to YOSHIDA on return to Camp. They would then have to go through further punishment on a body already black and blue with bruises and stiff from blows. Other forms of punishment on a body included long periods of standing in the tropical sun, doubling around the camp in wooden clogs up to any period of three hours. Reprisals on Officers, P/Os in charge of Barracks or working parties were frequent and such punishments inflicted in the full view of the men. I myself was assaulted in one way or another over fifty times and beating on two occasions, once with a club and once with a spade. Examples of this type were innumerable.

8. I remember one particular occasion when YOSHIDA on his evening round found that a water-tap had been left running in one of the barrack rooms. He lost complete control of himself and went completely berserk. He raged through the barrack-room screaming and helling for the Petty-Officer in charge who when he appeared was struck a heavy blow under the chin by YOSHIDA. Not content with that YOSHIDA went through the next two barrack-rooms and assaulted both of the Petty-Officers in charge of those two rooms. Then I appeared on the scene. YOSHIDA was still beside himself with fury and assaulted me. I personally received four stunning blows under the chin. Explanations at this stage were useless. YOSHIDA's next move was to call out the fire-picket which he paraded. I was then beaten in front of it with a spade, the last stroke of my beating was particularly painful as YOSHIDA turned the spade on its edge and I received quite a nasty wound. CHUBB and FISHER were similarly beaten and we were then told that we would have to stay there for several hours.

9. Owing to lack of money our men were forced to get it by other means and the main source of income was smuggling food into the Camp from working parties and selling it to the Dutch at a high price. This smuggling was also necessary in order to get capital to buy food outside and smuggle that in for use on Rice. Rice is easy to eat provided there is something to go with it, with only salt, it is desperately difficult. Sugar was essential to the health of the men in order to assist their eating the rice, the main part of the diet. This smuggling was a continual source of trouble and an endless source of worry and was the main cause of nauseating beatings. At times I forbade it altogether to protect the community, but I let up on it as much as possible and risked the beating of the few to help the many. One could not deprive the hungry of food nor hinder their consumption of rice. Soap etc. was also essential to health and I sympathized with men trying to get money somehow in order to maintain their lives.

10. Only about a hundred men per day were employed outside the Camp during the first five months; from August 1942 onwards a great call was made on working parties. Two hundred and fifteen men and officers left for Japan in October, 1942. Four hundred others were sent to an aerodrome about 15 miles away to extend the runways. This party suffered from Malaria, with a certain amount of Dysentery and tropical ulcers during the rainy season. As they went sick they came back to the camp and were subsequently replaced by others. No mosquito nets, little cover at night, no shift of clothes, very few boots and lack of soap made conditions very severe. Many protests, a heavy sick list and a death from Malaria in April 1943, at last forced the Japanese to make some provision of nets. By this time it was too late and more than 70% of the men

were subject to recurrent Malaria; by 1945 this had increased to 96%. The weakening effect of this malady on men in bad conditions, and employed in coolie work in the tropics caused general undermining of health and was responsible for the heavy mortality during the epidemic of 1945. The Japanese were quite aware of the cause and the effects of Malaria, but made no attempt to prevent it. They also seriously restricted the supplies of quinine. YOSHIDA could have rectified all this at any time, but did not do so. Other men were employed in the town on a variety of jobs or inside the Camp. Throughout our policy was one of "go slow" shoddy work and do as much damage as possible. The demand on working parties by the Japanese was so great that old and unfit men were forced to work far in excess of their physical capabilities. The usual period of sickness for malaria was five days. Foot trouble (septic ulcers) was general. Lack of a balanced diet weakened men, and food was insufficient to build up convalescents. Wounds and ulcers took months to heal. Hours were long, days off few and far between. In January, 1943, 29 officers and 171 men were drafted to FOMALIA on the last leg of the Celebes in a mosquito infested swamp with no provisions against Malaria. This party stayed eight months there and lost sixteen men from sickness.]

11. A large sick list existed from the start. At the time of the sinking, men were tired by eight months war-service in the tropics and were in urgent need of rest. A long period in the water weakened many and the lack of food in the first six months and the difficulty of changing from a European diet to an Asiatic one affected the general health. Septic skin diseases, malaria with a certain amount of Beri-Beri were the main complaints.

12. [Food, or the lack of it, has dominated every second of prison life. I do not know what the official ration was, but I am certain we never got it. The guards stole much of the prisoners' rations. The amount received by prisoners was just sufficient for the majority to maintain life. The Japanese wished to get the maximum work out of us at the least cost. It did not particularly interest them if we died through lack of food. To give food to sick men they think foolish and uneconomic. They treat their sick in the same way. Like animals, they discard the sick and weaklings. Our food in 1942 was roughly as follows:

Breakfast :	4 oz. Dry bread ½ a cup Coffee.
Dinner :	6 oz Rice with a little coarse meat and greens and/or a duck egg.
Supper :	8 oz bread with one duck egg.

1943 onwards:

Breakfast :	6 oz Rice porridge ½ oz Sugar. ½ a cup of Coffee.
Dinner :	6 oz. Rice with a little coarse meat and greens.
Supper :	6 oz rice with thin vegetable stew.

Sometimes the meat varied with fish or an egg while the type and quantity of vegetables varied enormously. Later meat, fish and eggs went off altogether. It is true really, to say that men have existed on a diet composed mainly of rice and greens, total weight of food varying between 1½ and 2 pounds per day. The lack of vitamin and protein-bearing foods has lead to widespread mal-nutritional diseases. Food was available locally and the small amount of food provided was deliberate. They wished to make prisoners weak physically. Deaths from malnutrition and disease are attributable to malicious and pre-meditated neglect. Representations were continually being made to the guards without avail. The Macassar unit never received any Red Cross parcels, but the Java units received 3/4 of a monthly parcel in 3½ years. The rest must have gone to the Japanese forces somewhere.

13. The general life in Camp was drab. No forms of recreation were possible, no singing or concerts permitted. No mails, news, or papers were received. One wireless message was allowed to be sent in November, 1942 - nothing since. A rush mat and a sleeping board were the only furniture provided for the men.]

14. The majority of officers were drafted to Java in October, 1943. The Japanese selected one Lieutenant, one midshipman, the Chaplain and six Warrant Officers to stay behind in Macassar - one Lieut. and one midshipman unfit to travel were also left. The command of the men was therefore transferred to Lieut. D.W.E. CHUBB, R.N., who kept it until 26th July 1945.

15. I consider that YOSHIDA was directly responsible for the ill-treatment which our PWs suffered in this camp and also consider that the Camp Commandants, Admiral MORI, and his Chief of Staff, should bear a large part of the responsibility for our treatment. Both Camp Commandants during the period in which I was the Senior Officer were well aware of what was going on and made no effort to improve our living conditions or to curb YOSHIDA in the exercise of his power.

[SWORN by the said)
COOPER at 6, Spring Gardens in the)
City of Westminster this 7th day)
of February 1946.]

(Sgd) G. T. Cooper
Lieutenant Commander.

(Sgd) G.T. COOPER

BEFORE ME

(Sgd) A. M. Bell-MacDonald,
Major
(A.M. BELL-MACDONALD)
Major Legal Staff,
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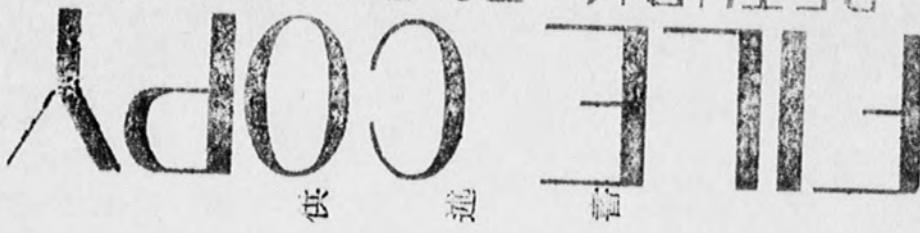
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Dec 5503

私ハ、英國海軍、海軍少佐ジョージ・ティンテル、
クトバト、自宅ハ「サレ」州、「カンバレー」町、
「バインツリービル」、宣誓ノ後左ノ通り頃述シマ
ス。

一、私ハ爪哇海戦テ英艦「エキセッタ」號沈没ノ
後、一九四二年（昭和十七年）三月ニ俘虜トナリ
マシタ。私ハ英艦「エキセッタ」號生存者ト一
所ニ「セレベス」島上ノ「マカッサル」ニ送ラレ
マシタ。私共ハ全部町ノ南二里位ニ在ル近代風ノ
和門陸軍兵營ニ入レラレマシタ。日本當局ハ「領
領印度王軍」、陸軍中佐、五・コートマンスヲ收
容所指揮官ニ任命シマシタ。彼ハ實際收容所ノ上
級和門將校テナカツタ。上級ノ和門將校ハ「領
印度王軍」ノム・ヴォーレン大佐テアリマシタ。
和門人ノ數ハ約千八百名、米國八万六十七名而
シテ英國人万九百四十五名テアリマシタ。

× × × ×

二、私ガ指揮ヲ執ツク時ノ状態ハ惨メテシタ。私共
ハ一ヶ月間丸パン喰一個ト少量ノ「水タガラシ」
ヲ副エタ飯一包ト時々惡臭アル乾魚少々カラ成ル
一日ノ支給食事テ生活シマシタ。各人共近頃聲沈

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2.

サレタ不愉快ナ経験ヲ味ヒ、捕虜ノ不名誉ヲ忍バ
示バナリマセんテシタ。多數ハ長時間水の中ニ居ダ
爲メ衰弱ジマシタ。エキセツタ山脈ニ就テ申セ
バ陸軍兵員ハ一ヶ年ノ戰時勤務ヲ終ニ内八ヶ月
ハ殆ンドズツト熱帯テ日ヲ送リマシタ。私ハ此點
方今後ノ出來事ニ大キナ影響ヲ及ボス故茲テ説明
致シマス。私共カ持ツテ居タ唯一ノ着物ハ堅沈サ
レタ時着テ居タモノテ其他ノ所有品ハ有リマセん
テシタ。

人々ハ縱八呎横六呎ノ寝具モ食器セナイ小室ニ四
名、時ニ五名詰込マレマシタ。蚊ハ實ニ酷ク夜間
刺サレタ痕ハ直ニ化膿ジマシタ。

× × × ×

六、私共ノ收容所生活ニ最大ノ悪影響ヲ及ボシタ人
ハ海軍一等水兵吉田デシタトトト彼ハ非無キ著
ト病人ニ對スル集國的報復ヲ以テスル恐怖方計テ
收容所内ヲ切盛リシ何ノ取締ノ形式セ無ク、又ハ
被患者ニ對シ自ラフ辯護スル機會セ其ヘズニ罪ア
ル者ニモ罪ナキ者ニモ全部ニ對シテ暴虐的忿怒ヲ
示シ好虐的殴打暴行ヲ加工收容所内ニ或ル神經ノ
緊張感ヲ露シ出シマシタガ、ソノ感シハ一寸表現
シ難イ性質ノモノテアリマス。將校達カ仲裁シヨ
ウトスルト度々彼ノ怒りヲ曾々鳴り立テ被患者ヲ

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Doc

3.

増シ仲裁者迄モ巻添ヲ食フトイフ結果ニナリマシタ。時々吉田ハ私共ノ唯一ノ意志眞通者タル通譯ヲ勤メル將校等ニ彼ノ憤怒ヲ爆發サセスクシテ墨隣戰略ニヨリ彼等ノ能率ヲ低下サセマシタ。常に飢エ、多クノ場合アル種ノ病氣ニ罹り弊衣テ動物ノ様ニ房中ニ集群サセラレタ人々ニトツテハ英國人ガ習慣トシテ來タ生活ノ和氣藹々サフ既ニ缺陷シタ收容所生活ノ味氣無サト單調サニコノ神經ノ緊張感ガ加ハツク爲ニソノ精神的健康ガ非常ニ害サレル結果トナリマシタ。精神的健康ノ低下ハ肉体的健康ヲ低下サセスクリシテ反動的ニ互ヒニ悪作用ヲ及シマシタ。一九四四年及一九四五五年ニ於ケル一般的健康ノ衰退ハ此必ルベキ人物ノ支配下ニ生活スル精神的緊張ニ依テ疑ヒナク助長サレマシタ。

七、日本人ノ規律維持方法ハ拳ヲ画メテ質面ヲ殴打スルコト、體刑ニ依ルノテアリマス。之ハイツモ野球ノ「バット」テ行ハレタカ亦傷門ノ柄、鉄、竹、又ヘ手頃ナ其他ノ武器ノ如キ物セ合マレテ居マシタ。後ニナツテ特別ノ棍棒ガ作ラレマシタ。懲罰ハイツモ背部ニ認セラレルガ打方ノ惡イ時ハ身體ノドンナ處モ打タレマシタ。懲罰ハ屢々其前後ニ柔道、投ト水イ同「躰マセラヘル」コトガツ

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4.

キセノデシタ。殴打ノ數ハ五回カラ五十回ノ間テ
區別サレテ居テ而シテ衛兵ノ恐ノ程度、罪、及被
害者カ吉田ノ好ム人間カ好マヌ人間カニ依ツテ居
マシタ。殴打ハ屢々集會ノ處ヤ收容所ノ衆目環視
ノ所テ行ハレマシタ。殴り方ガ悪イト被害者ハ殴
倒サレ、蹴飛サレ而シテ害ガ加ヘラレタ後一臥立
伏一ヲ強制サレテ居マシタ。屢々鼓膜ヲ破レ身体
ノ他ノ部分ニ傷ヲ受ケマシタ。町テ傷イテ居ル人
々ハ屢々其ノ場テ衛兵カラ殴ラレ收容所ニ歸ツテ
カラ吉田ニ報告サレマシタ。彼等ハ打撲傷テ既ニ
黒ク青クナツタリ殴打テ瘤ノ出來タ身体ニ更ニ體
刑ヲ受ケネバナラナカツタ。他ノ體刑ノ形式ハ長
イ間熱帯ノ太陽ノ下ニ立タセラレタリ三時間ニ亘
リ收容所ノ周囲ヲ下駄テ廻ラサレルコトテアリマ
シタ。將校達、收容所又ハ作業班ノ監督併處へ
ノ報復ハ屢々テ斯カル罪ハ衆人環視ノ裡ニ行ハレ
マシタ。私自身モアレヤコレヤ五十回以上モ殴ラ
レ二度ノ内一度ハ棍棒テ一度ハ鐵テ打タレマシタ
コノ型ノ例ハ數ヘ切レマセンデシタ。

八、私ハツノ侍別ノ出来事ヲ記憶シテ居マス。吉
田カタ刻ノ巡回ノ時ニ收容所ノ一室テ水道栓カ出
放シニナツテ居タノヲ見附マシタ。彼ハスツカリ
自創ヲ失イ全ク狂氣ニナリマジタ。彼ハ收容所ノ

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部屋ヲ通ツテ監督ノ下士官ニ向ツテ叫ビ且怒號
シナガラ走リマシタ。其下士官ハ出テ來タ時ニ吉
田カラ顎ノ下ラ皓ク殴ラレマシタ。ソレニ満足セ
ズニ吉田ハ次ノ二室ヲ通ツテ、此二室ノ監督ノ下
士官二人ヲ殴打シマシタ。其時私ハ現場ニ現レマ
シタ。吉田ハ猶怒テ夢中ニナツテ居タ、テ私ヲ殴
リ附ケマシタ。私個人モ顎ノ下ニ四回セ氣ノ遠ク
ナル撃ナ打撃ヲ受ケマシタ。コノ場合證明ナドハ
無駄テシタ。吉田ノ次ノ行動ハ彼ガ檢閑シテ居タ
防火衛兵ヲ呼出スコトデシタ。ソレカラ私ハ其前
テ鍼テ觸ケ打ラサレマシタ。私ノ受ケタ最後ノ一
打ハ吉田カ鍼ノ刃ノ向ラ替エタノテ侍ニ涌ク、而
シテ私ハ全ク容易ナラヌ負傷ラシマシタ。一チヤ
ツブート「フィッシュヤー」モ同様ニ打タレ、而シ
テソレカラ私共ハ其處ニ数時間モ停マツテ居ル様
ニ云イ渡サレマシタ。

九、金錢ノ不足カラ我々ハ餘饗ナク其ヲ他ノ方法テ
得ナケレバナリマセンデシタ。而シテ收入ノ主源
ハ作業班カラ收容所内工食糧ヲ審カニ運ビ込ンテ
而シテ真レラ和尙人ハ高値テ賣ルコトデシタ。此
審餉入ハ亦飯ノ御粥ニスル食糧ヲ外テ買ヒ入レテ
ソレカラ審餉入スル爲ノ資金ヲ手ニ入レル様ニス
ルニモ亦必要デアリマシタ。領ハ何カソレニ副エ

5.

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6.

レバ容易ニ食べラレマスガ、鹽ト又ケテハ如何ト
シテソ困難テス。砂糖ハ食事ノ主要部分タル飯ヲ
食べル手助ニナル爲ニ吾人ノ健康ニモ必要デシタ。
此齋轎入ハ面倒ノ頻繁ナ源テアリ無限ノ心配ノ源
テアリ而シテ嫌惡スペキ殴打ノ主因テアリマシタ。
時々私ハ團体ヲ保護スル爲ニ其レヲ全面的ニ禁止
シマシタ。然シ私ハソレ出来ル又余計ニ見逃シ
テ多數ヲ救フ爲ニ少數者ノ殴打ノ危險ヲ踏シマシ
タ。我々ハ空腹者ノ食糧ヲ奪イ飯ノ消費ヲ妨ゲル
コトハ出来マセンデシタ。石礫其他セ亦健康ニ必
要デシタ。而シテ私ハ其生活ヲ維持スル爲ドウカ
コウカ金錢ヲ得ヨウトシテ居ル人々ニ同情シマシ
タ。

十、最初ノ五ヶ月間ハ一日約百名位シカ收容所ノ外
テハ侵襲サレマセンデシタ。一九四二年八月以後
作業隊ニ六名集力行ハレマシタ。一九四二年十月
二百十五名ノ兵士ト將校ヲ日本ニ出發シマシタ。
他ノ四百名ハ潛走踏フ顛張スル爲ニ約十五哩離レ
タ飛行場ヘ送ラレマシタ。此一國ハ雨季中「マラ
リヤ」、相當数ノ赤痢及熱帶性脳炎ニ冒サレマシ
タ。病氣ニナルト彼等ハ收容所エ歸サレ而シテ次
々ト他ノ者ト交代サセラレマシタ。收帳モナク、
夜ハ儘カナ覆布、着替ノ禿無、極ク身ナイ長靴、

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6.

レバ容易ニ食べラレマスガ、鹽ト又ケテハ如何ト
シテソ困難テス。砂糖ハ食事ノ主要部分タル飯ヲ
食べル手助ニナル爲ニ吾人ノ健康ニセ必要デシタ。
此審査入ハ面倒ノ煩雜ナ源テアリ無限ノ心配ノ源
テアリ而シテ嫌惡スペキ殴打ノ主因テアリマシタ。
時々私ハ團体ヲ保護スル爲ニ其レヲ全面的ニ禁止
シマシタ。然シ私ハソレヲ出來ル又余計ニ見逃シ
テ多數ヲ救フ爲ニ少數者ノ殴打ノ危險ヲ踏シマシ
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コトハ出來マセンデシタ。石鹼其他セ亦健康ニ必
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コウカ金錢ヲ得ヨウトシテ居ル人々ニ同情シマシ
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十、最初ノ五ヶ月間ハ一日約百名位シカ收容所ノ外
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他ノ四百名ハ潛走踏ヲ張スル爲ニ約十五哩離レ
タ飛行場ヘ送ラレマシタ。此一國ハ兩字中「マラ
リヤ」、相當數ノ赤痢及熱帶性腹瀉ニ冒サレマシ
タ。病氣ニナルト彼等ハ收容所エ歸サレ而シテ次
々ト他ノ者ト交代サセラレマシタ。蚊帳モナク、
夜ハ僅カナ覆布、着替ノ罷無、極ク珍ナイ長靴、

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7.

而シテ石鹼ノ缺乏状態ヲ非常ニ暗クシマシタ。
多クノ抗議ト一九四三年四月ニ於ケル多數患者ノ
名簿ト「マラリヤ」ニヨル死者ハ遂ニ日本人ニ蚊
帳ヲ幾ツカ準備サセルコトヲ餘儀ナクサセマシタ。
此時ニハ既ニ過ク人員ノ七割以上が再發性「マラ
リヤ」ニ罹り一九四五五年迄ニハ九割六分ニ増加シ
マシタ。患狀感下ニアツテ而シテ熱帶テ土方仕事
ニ従役サレテイタ人々ガ此病氣テ衰弱サセラレタ
結果一般ニ健康力極悪化シ一九四五五年ノ流行病期
間中ノ非常ナ死亡率ニナツタノハ此ノ病氣ノセイ
テアリマシタ。日本人ハ「マラリヤ」ノ原因ト結
果トヲ能ク知ツテ居マシタガ、ソレヲ防グコトヲ
企テマセンテシタ。彼等ハ亦「キニーネ」ノ文詮
ヲ非常ニ制限シマシタ。吉田ハイツデセ此ヲ全ク
改良スルコトガ出來タノニソウシマセンテシタ。
他ノ人員ハ町テ色々ナ仕事ニ又ハ収容所ノ中テ従
役サレマシタ。終始私共ノ方針ハ「過ク歩メ式」
ノ一つテ見セ掛ノ仕事ヲシテ日本人ニ出來ル又多
ク損害ヲ與エルコトデシタ。日本人ノ作業隊ニ對
スル要求ハ非常ニ大キク、老人ヤ病弱ナ人ハ彼等
ノ肉体的能力ヲ過カニ超過シテ何クコトヲ強要サ
レマシタ。「マラリヤ」ノ普通變作期間ハ五日間
テシム。足ノ病氣（腐敗性脚癪）ハ一般的テシタ。

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8.

平衡シタ食事ノ缺乏ハ人々ヲ衰弱サセ食物ハ恢復期ノ病人ヲ養ウノニ不充分シタ。傷ト肺癆トハ快癒ニ數ヶ月ヲ要シマシタ。労働時間ハ長ク休日ハホンノ數ヘル程シカナカツタノテス。一九四三年一月中ニ二十九名ノ將校ト百七十二名ノ兵士ハ「セレベス」島ノ東ノ足部ニ當り且ツ「マラリヤ」ニ對シテ何等施設ナク蚊ノ多イ濕地ニ所在スル「示マラリ」ニ分遣サレマシタ。コノ一隊ハ八ヶ月間其處ニ滯在シテ病氣テ十六名ヲ失ヒマジタ。

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十二、食糧又ハ其缺乏ハ叢中生活ノ各陣固ニ於テ間
にテアリマシタ。私ハ規定ノ配給量が何程テア
ルカヲ知リマセシ方私共ハソレヲ受ケタコトガ
ナイコトハ確カテス。衛兵ハ俘虜ノ配給量ノ多
クヲ監視ミマシタ。俘虜ノ受取ク量ハ大多數が
生命ヲ保テ足る丈ケテシタ。日本人ハ最小ノ
價格テ最大限ノ生事ヲヤラセヨウト欲シマシタ。
私共方食糧ノ不足ノ爲ニ死ンテモ彼等ニ特別關
心ヲ起サセマセントシタ。患者ニ食糧ヲ與ヘル
コトハ彼等ハ馬鹿ラシク而シテ不經濟ト思ヒマ
シタ。彼等ハ彼等ノ患者ヲモ同様ニ取扱ヒマス。
彼等ハ患者ト鶏イ人達ヲ動物ノ様ニ取扱テマス。
一九四二年ニ於ケル私共ノ食事ハザツト左ノ通
リテシタ。

朝 飯 乾パン四オンス、珊瑚半杯

晩 飯 飯六オンス、硬イ肉少々トソレニ青
葉ト家鶏ノ卵兩方カ一方

鳥 一 パン八オンス、家鶏ノ卵一個

一九四三年以降

朝 飯 飯六オンス、砂糖半オンス、珊瑚半杯

晩 飯 飯六オンス、硬イ肉少々トソレニ青葉

晚 飯 飯六オンス、鶏イ卵三ステュ

9.

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10,

時々肉ハ魚又ハ卵一個ト代り又一方テハ野菜ノ
ト分量ハ暗ク色々アリマシタ。其餘肉、魚
及卵ハ全部無クナリマシタ。人々ハ主トシテ飯
ト青葉カラ成立テ居ル食事ニ依存シタコトハ實
際本當テス。食事ノ全量ハ一日一封度半カラニ
封度テシタ。サイタミント蛋白質ノアル食物ノ
不足ハ廣範圖ニ亘セ禁養失詞ニヨル病氣ヲ生ゼ
サセマシタ。食體ハ現地テ入手方出來タカラ食
體ノ小量支給ハ故意テシタ。彼等ハ俘虜ヲ肉体
的ニ凌駕サセヨウト欲シマシタ。禁養失詞ト疾
病ニヨル死ハ惡意ナ謀議的怠慢ニ歸スルモノテ
ス。申立方總エズ衛兵ニナサレタケレド効果ガ
アリマセンテシタ。「マカツサル」部隊ハ一度
モ赤十字敷幅小包ヲ受取りマセンテシタ。然シ
爪哇部隊ハ三年半ノ間ニ一ヶ月分ノ小包ノ四分
ノ三ヲ一度スケ受取リマシタ。迄リハドコカ日
本軍ニ行ツタノニ違ヒナイテセウ。

十三、敷容所ニ於ケル一般生活ハ單調テシタ。ドン
ナ形式ノ娛樂モ出來ズ、唱歌ヤ音樂ノ會モ許可
サレマセンテシタ。郵便モ報道モ又ハ新聞モ受
取りマセンテシタ。一九四二年十一月ニ無電ヲ
一通打ツコトヲ許可サレタキリト以來何物モ。

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蘭製ノ擧下睡眠用ノ被下ガ人員ニ供給サレタ陸
一ノ軍具テアリマシタ。

× × × × × ×

海軍少佐 G · E · クーパー／署名／

右「クーパー」ハ一九四六年一月七日「ウエスト
ミンスター」市、「スプリングガーテン」六ニ於
テ予ノ面前ニテ宣誓セリ

ロンドン S · W · 一

法務局長事務所軍法課

法務部員少佐

A · M · ベル · マクドナルド／署名／

11.